

Accepted name: *Dendrochilum galeatum* H.A. Pedersen, Nordic J. Bot. 15: 396 (1995 publ. 1996)

Subgenus – *Platyclinis*.

Synonyms

None

Origin in the Wild

Flores

Elevation in the Wild

1,640 – 1,800 metres

Habitat in the Wild

The type was collected on Flores at Lusang and Mangarei, Ruteng.

The Plants Description

Pseudobulbs cluster along the rhizome and are an ellipsoid to fusiform shape. Pseudobulbs measure 1.3-1.8cm long and 0.4-0.7cm in diameter, are covered by 4-5 cataphylls while they are growing. The cataphylls disintegrate into persistent fibres as the pseudobulbs mature. Leaves are petiolate, Petioles measure 0.4-2.8cm long. Leaf blades are a linear-lanceolate shape and have acute apices. Leaf blades measure 3-10.6cm long and 0.6-1.3cm wide. Leaf margins are entire, the leaves are thin textured and have five distinct nerves.

Inflorescences are synanthous. Peduncles are curved and measure 6.5-12.5cm long. Rachises are nodding to pendent and measure 6.2-9.3cm long. Flowers alternate distichously and are spaced 3-4mm apart. There are 1-2 non floriferous bracts on the rachis.

Flowers are widely spreading. Dorsal sepals are a narrowly elliptic-oblong shape and have acute apices. Dorsal sepals measure 5-6.1mm long and 1.9-2.6mm wide. Dorsal sepals have entire margins and are three veined, with a slight ridge/keel. Lateral sepals are a narrowly ovate shape and have subacute apices. Lateral sepals measure 4.7-5.7mm long and 2.4-2.7mm wide. Lateral sepals have entire margins and are three veined with a slight ridge/keel. Petals are a narrowly elliptic-oblong shape and have obtuse to acute apices. Petals measure 4.2-5.4mm long and 1.7-2mm wide. Petals have finely erose margins and are three veined. Labella are elastically attached to columns, entire and pendent to porrect. Labella are pandurate and have rounded to subacute apices. Labella measure 3.9-4.7mm long and 2.6-2.9mm wide. Labella are 3-veined. There are two raised keels on the outermost nerves; some flowers have a small keel in the middle as well. The margin on the labellum is irregular. Columns are suberect, incurved and measure 2.7-3.1mm long. Apical hoods have rounded apices and irregular dentate margins, apical hoods exceed the anther cap. Stelidia grow from the top of the column and are equal to the column apices. Stelidia are level with the anther cap and make the top of the column look like a helmet structure. The stelidia are a falcately linear shape and have acute apices.

Herbarium Specimens

Holotype

National Herbarium Netherlands, Leiden (L)

[Specimen L0058437](#) (photo)

Other herbarium specimens

National Herbarium Netherlands, Leiden (L)

[Specimen L0322485](#)

[Specimen L0322486](#)

#### Scent

I could find no record

#### Flowering Season

The type was collected in flower during April.

#### Cultivation

I do not think this species is in cultivation

#### Similar Species

*Dendrochilum anomalum*

#### Other Information

Henrik Pedersen wrote that this species is related to *Dendrochilum anomalum* from Borneo but differs by its narrower leaves, entire labella, and smooth column surface.

This is the only *Dendrochilum* that is endemic to the Lesser Sunder Islands

The epithet refers to the helmet like structure of the stelidia and apical hood.

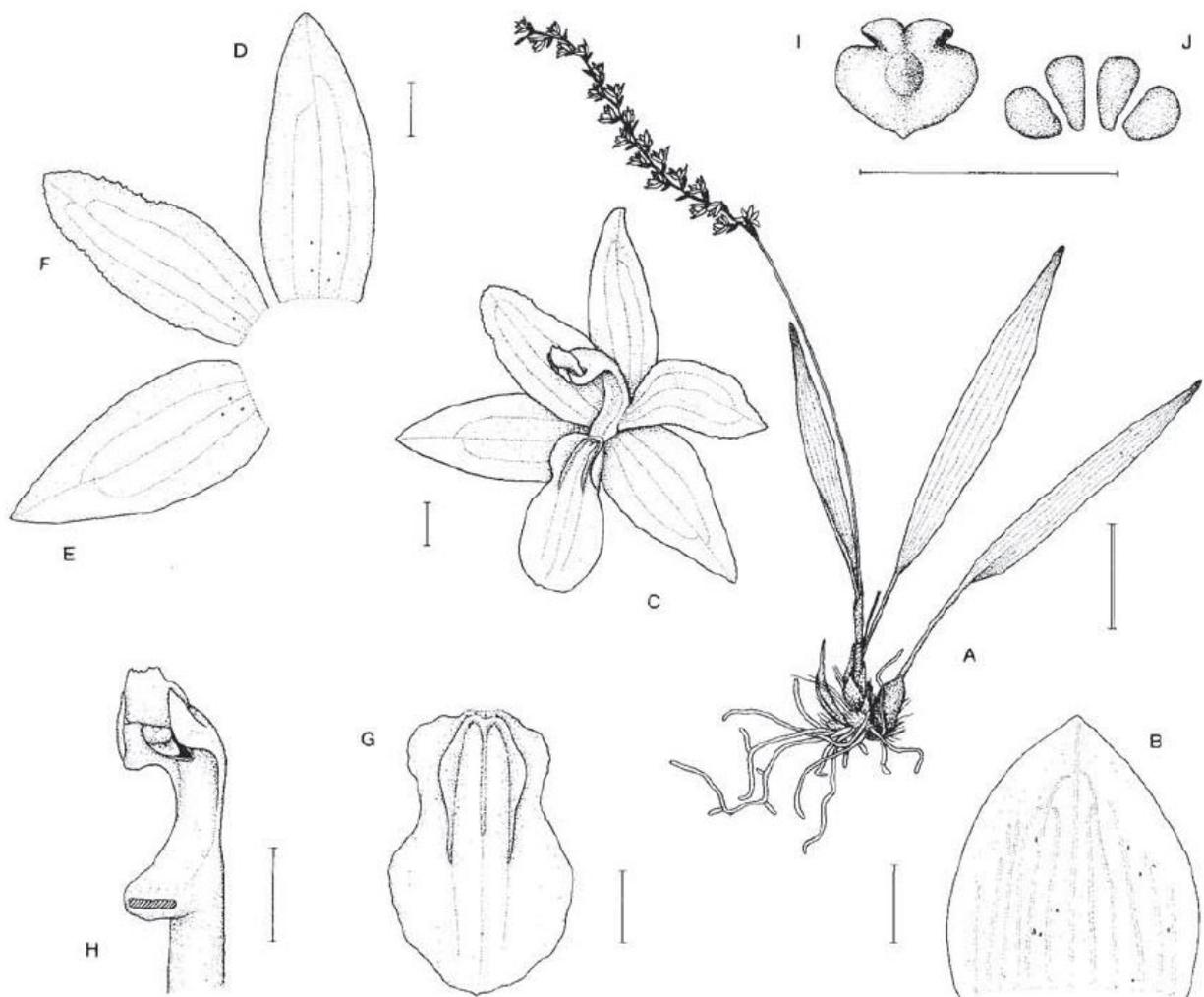


Fig. 14. *Dendrochilum galeatum*. – A: habit, B: floral bract, C: flower, D: dorsal sepal, E: lateral sepal, F: petal, G: labellum, H: column, I: anther, J: pollinia. – Single-line scale = 1.0 mm, double-line scale = 3.0 cm. (A: Schmutz SVD 5608 L, B-J: Schmutz SVD 5220 L).

An illustration by Henrik Pedersen ©.

#### Reference –

PEDERSEN, Henrik. 1995, Thirteen new species of *Dendrochilum* (Orchidaceae), a new record from Burma, and a checklist of the genus in East Malesia. *Nord. J. Bot* 15:381-402. Copenhagen, Denmark.

World Checklist of Selected Plant Families. 25 September 2008. The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; <http://www.kew.org/wcsp/> accessed **25 September 2008**.